

**Tomasz MAJTCZAK**  
Jagiellonian University in Kraków

## **AN OTTOMAN-POLISH DICTIONARY IN THE AGE OF WIKIMEDIA PROJECTS**

The article is an attempt to formulate some basic rules of compiling a modern electronic Ottoman dictionary that would both conform to the present-day standards of lexicography and would be easy to use for a relatively untrained reader at the same time. As an interface example, the Polish-language version of Wiktionary (i.e. *Wikisłownik*) is taken, which constitutes enormous technical facilitation for potential compilers. The description of the rules for the particular sections of an Ottoman entry in this lexicon, from pronunciation and inflexion through definitions and sentence examples up to etymology, is followed by two extended sample entries illustrating the discussed issues. This Ottoman-Polish *Wikisłownik* may become the first modern dictionary of these two languages, freely available online and quite easy to prepare.

lexicography, Ottoman dictionary, Wiktionary

Turkish-Polish lexicography in Poland boasts neither particularly long tradition nor great achievements so far, but at least four modern dictionaries are now at our disposal, of which three are small or middle-sized but bidirectional, Turkish-Polish and Polish-Turkish (Antonowicz-Bauer, Dubiński 1983; Chmielowska, Kılıç-Eryılmaz 2003; Podolak, Nykiel 2008), and the fourth, a unidirectional one (Turkish-Polish), has an impressive size indeed, amounting to some forty thousand quite comprehensive entries (Kozłowska 2006). However, an Ottoman-Polish dictionary is not available at present, and the only source which may partially fulfil its functions is the seventeenth-century lexicon by Franciszek Meniński

(Meninski 1680), where a great many – but not all – entries contain, beside the standard Latin and frequent German, Italian and French translations, also Polish equivalents of the Ottoman words, phrases and sample sentences. What is more, this *Thesaurus linguarum orientalium* was compiled and published at the time of very intensive contacts between Poland and the Ottoman Empire, so now that Poland's relations with Turkey are much more tenuous, and Ottoman studies in Poland are rather exceptional among Turkologists, the hope for any new Ottoman-Polish dictionary seems unrealistic, if not simply ridiculous (let alone a Polish-Ottoman one).

But things sometimes unfold in most surprising directions, and what would be unthinkable ten or twenty years ago may now be feasible and really simple, with the Internet at our service. On the one hand, Ottoman dictionaries published decades or centuries ago, and earlier completely unavailable to the ordinary man in the street, can be accessed any second, all over the world, once we know the right place to look for them. And so, Meninski (1680), an early version of Redhouse (1856–1857), Zenker (1866–1876) or Barbier de Meynard (1881–1886), even *Tarama sözlüğü* (TTS) are all only a click away. On the other hand, new lexicographical sources, mainly Ottoman-to-Turkish, are being developed and made available online, some signed with the author's full name (Kanar), some prepared collectively by university staff (Pamukkale) and some anonymous (Gaspıralı; Katpatuka). Their size may exceed 15,000 entries (Pamukkale, in April 2016), which is quite a lot for a dictionary merely distinctive relative to the Modern Turkish language. Without doubt, there are many more digitised versions of printed lexicons as well as online dictionaries of which the present author does not know yet. – All these translate from Ottoman, to be sure, but not into Polish. If we want an Ottoman-Polish dictionary, we must compile it ourselves.

This task is not so difficult as it might appear. Nowadays, for those willing to create an open-access dictionary of any given language, no matter how small or how dead it is, an excellent tool freely available to anyone is within arm's reach. What is meant is of course one of the Wikimedia projects, of which Wikipedia is the best-known example, namely Wiktionary, and more specifically its Polish version called *Wikisłownik*. The first step towards an Ottoman-Polish dictionary has already been made: the rules for editing Ottoman entries have been established (it goes without saying that they must conform to the general layout of an entry fixed for all languages), and nearly fifty entries exist, as of April 2016, which is, however, less than one tenth of what can be found in the English-language version of Wiktionary.

At present the standard layout of an Ottoman entry in *Wikisłownik* consists of the following sections:

- *nagłówek hasła* – headword (entry name)
- *ilustracje* – illustrations
- *wymowa* – pronunciation
- *znaczenia* – definitions
- *odmiana* – inflexion
- *przykłady* – examples (mainly sample sentences)
- *składnia* – syntax (syntactical properties, like case government &c)
- *kolokacje* – collocations
- *synonimy* – synonyms
- *antonimy* – antonyms
- *hiperonimy* – hypernyms (superordinates, more general terms)
- *hiponimy* – hyponyms (subordinates, more specific terms)
- *holonimy* – holonyms (terms denoting a whole)
- *meronimy* – meronyms (terms denoting a part of something else)
- *wyrazy pokrewne* – related terms (i.e. ones belonging to the same word family)
- *związki frazeologiczne* – idioms
- *etymologia* – etymology
- *uwagi* – notes
- *źródła* – sources (references).

Of the above sections only two are always indispensable, namely the headword and the definitions, all the remaining ones may be left blank. In the entries from other languages, some (but very few) additional sections may also appear, e.g. transliteration/transcription or notation in alternative scripts and the like.

It seems well worthwhile to discuss several of these sections in more detail.

## Headword

The first and foremost issue related to any lexicographical treatment of the Ottoman language is the problem of spelling. It has been decided to cover in *Wikisłownik* the whole written history of Ottoman, that is the period from the thirteenth to the nineteenth century inclusive. Over this time the spelling was never fully standardised, and while Arabic and Persian loanwords followed as a general rule the original, uniform orthography, native words and other borrowings showed a great deal of variation, which must – one way or another – be reflected in any

dictionary, resulting in frequent defining the same word in several different entries. Some degree of standardisation is, however, unavoidable, so the following set of Arabic letters has been adopted for Ottoman in *Wikisłownik*:

ء ب پ ت ث ج چ ح خ د ذ ر ز س ش ص ض  
ط ظ غ ف ق ك گ ل م ن وؤ ه/ة/ى/ئ/ي

Furthermore, the headwords are not to be vocalised, and in conformity with the common practice (cf. Kanar, Pamukkale, Gaspirali or Alkim 1998) word-initial <sup>ˆ</sup> and <sup>ˆ</sup> are always replaced with a simple <sup>ˆ</sup>. This set of letters ought to be understood as obligatory, which means for instance that the consonant *g* must invariably be represented by گ, although in original texts (and in some older dictionaries and grammar books) it is sometimes spelt by ك or even ك (cf. Adamović 1994: 23); and so on.

Any remaining variants of one word, whether phonetic (as e.g. اوتى *ütü* and اوتو *ütü* 'flat iron') or merely orthographic (as e.g. اوتوز and اوتز *otuz* 'thirty'), are cross-referenced in *Wikisłownik* to facilitate their finding.

An alphabetical order taking into account all the above-given letters seems never to have been established: Zenker (1866–1876: viii) and Jehlitschka (1895: 2–3), Németh (1917: 11–12) and Deny (1921: 17–20), Kissling (1960: 4–5), Timurtaş (1979: 4–5, 37) and Bugday (1999: 2–3) – all have some, smaller or larger, gaps in their lists, but fortunately in the age of online dictionaries the alphabetical order does not play such an important role any more. Therefore, somewhat arbitrarily, the sequence as shown above (to be read from right to left) has been adopted for those several automatically created indexes in *Wikisłownik*.

But one gets nothing for nothing. Due to the constant development of electronic texts, differences between variant letters of the Arabic alphabet which were earlier unnoticeable and unnoticed are now strictly differentiated, and any input mistake will result in an incorrect reaction of the dictionary or in no output at all. Thus, for example, ك (Arabic Letter Kaf, U+0643) is different from ك (Arabic Letter Keheh, U+06A9), even though some of their allographs are identical or nearly identical, cf. ككك versus ككك; in *Wikisłownik* only ك is used for the Ottoman language. Further, ه (Arabic Letter Heh, U+0647) is something different from ه (Arabic Letter Ae, U+06D5), cf. هه versus هه; both of them, as well as ه (Arabic Letter Teh Marbuta, U+0629), are needed for Ottoman. And ي (Arabic Letter Farsi Yeh, U+06CC) is not to be confused either with ي (Arabic Letter Yeh, U+064A – not used in *Wikisłownik* for Ottoman) or with ا (Arabic Letter Alef Maksura, U+0649), cf. يبي versus يبي versus ابي. Indeed, the utmost caution must be exercised when handling the Ottoman script.

## Pronunciation

Since Ottoman is a dead language, the exact pronunciation (e.g. according to the International Phonetic Alphabet, as is customary in *Wikisłownik*) cannot be provided, so instead the transcription into the Roman alphabet is given. The pronunciation of Ottoman changed over the six–seven centuries covered in this dictionary, therefore the said transcription – for simplicity’s sake – makes use of the letters and symbols of the Modern Turkish orthography only, without any additional characters, and it thus probably reflects a moderately modernised reading of the present-day Turk, although it is somewhat more conservative in the case of vowels (no labial harmony, but no close [e] either) than in the case of consonants (no [ŋ] or [x]).

This moderate modernisation corresponds roughly to the “learned” (“bugünkü halk dilinde kullanılmayan”) spelling variants found in the new Redhouse dictionary (Alkım 1998), and it conforms with the following rules: Arabic and Persian long vowels (*â, î, û*) are consistently marked as such; the glottal stop, reflecting the Arabic consonants written by means of ء and ع, is notated by an apostrophe ' (which is, however, omitted if it were to stand before a vowel at the beginning of a word or word-internally between vowels, where the glottal stop is present by default); the devoicing of consonants, the simplification of geminates, and the anaptyctic vowels serving to resolve word-final consonantal clusters are not taken into account; in Arabic and Persian phrases each word is transcribed separately (including the Persian conjunction *o*); the Arabic prepositions (*bi-, ke-, li-*), the Arabic definite article (*el-* and its variants), the Persian izafet marker *-(y)i / -(y)ı* and like elements are spelt with a hyphen; no capital letters are used. For example:

کتاب	=	<i>kitâb</i>	(not: <i>kitap</i> )	‘book’
جامع	=	<i>câmi</i>	(not: <i>cami</i> )	‘mosque’
ابتدا	=	<i>ibtidâ</i> or ابتداء	= <i>ibtidâ</i>	(not: <i>iptida</i> ) ‘beginning’
سر	=	<i>sırr</i>	(not: <i>sır</i> )	‘secret’
نهر	=	<i>nehr</i>	(not: <i>nehir</i> )	‘river’
نشو و نما	=	<i>neşv ü nemâ</i>	(not: <i>neşvünema</i> )	‘growth’
آب روان	=	<i>âb-ı revân</i>	(not: <i>abirevan</i> )	‘running water’
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم	=	<i>bi-smi l-lâhi r-rahmâni r-rahim</i>	(not: <i>bismillahirrahmanir-rahim</i> )	‘in the name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful’.

(To be sure, a section called “transcription” would be more appropriate here, but it is just an optional section in *Wikisłownik*, while “pronunciation” is an obligatory one, which in turn would for reasons stated above remain blank in Ottoman entries anyway.)

## Inflexion

At present no full paradigms are planned for the Ottoman inflected parts of speech, but irregular forms or ones difficult to predict are listed in this section, provided that they are attested in dictionaries, grammar books or texts. This concerns in particular the broken plural (pluralis fractus) of Arabic nouns (e.g. نهر *nehr* 'river' – انهار *enhâr* 'rivers') or the aorist of verbs (e.g. گيرمك *girmek* 'to enter' – گيرر *girer* or *girür* 'he enters'). Both the original spelling and the transcription are provided.

## Examples

Naturally enough, all sample sentences must be drawn from original Ottoman texts, or alternatively from grammar books or dictionaries (self-invented examples are not allowed). In *Wikisłownik* they are accompanied by transcription and Polish translation, as well as detailed bibliographical references.

As for sources, original texts, of course, have an advantage over grammar books and dictionaries, and good, reliable editions are not difficult to find at all (cf. e.g. Adamović 1994 for *Kelîle vü Dimne*), but they require the sample sentences to be translated into Polish. There are, however, at least two bilingual, Ottoman-Polish, editions of texts which can be utilised for the purposes of *Wikisłownik*. One of them is early Ottoman, namely Yûnus Emre's *Risâletü n-nushiyye*, edited and translated by Jan Ciopiński, which contains the transcription and Polish translation of the whole text (Ciopiński 2005). The other one is late Ottoman: İbrâhîm Şinâsî's *Şâir evlenmesi* with the original Ottoman notation in the Arabic alphabet, the Roman transcription (prepared by Piotr Kawulok) and Grażyna Zając's translation into Polish (Zając 2014).

Be that as it may, no matter what kind of source we choose to quote from, the orthography of the examples needs to be slightly adjusted to the spelling rules explained above in order to ensure the correct linking of all words to other Ottoman entries.

## Etymology

This section is the right place for all related extra-Ottoman information, of all diachronic levels, i.e. for etymons, cognates and descendants. Loanwords in Ottoman can be provided here with their foreign sources, and native items – with their Proto-Turkic reconstructions and their cognates in other Turkic languages.

Moreover, lexemes borrowed from Ottoman (say, into Polish) as well as those inherited by Modern Turkish can be listed in this section too. Thanks to the practice of intensive linking in *Wikisłownik*, each of these non-Ottoman entries is within one-click reach.

## Some advantages of *Wikisłownik*

The Ottoman-Polish part of *Wikisłownik* is still in its infancy. But some of its advantages can already be named, as they are common to many, if not all, Wikimedia projects. It is free of charge; it can constantly develop; it is done collectively by an unlimited number of people, which hinders its discontinuance in case of burnout of one or some of its compilers; corrections are always possible (true, often necessary, as with everything done by human beings). Thanks to its electronic form, it is not only an Ottoman-Polish dictionary, but a Polish-Ottoman one at the same time.

One of the greatest benefits of using a Wikimedia project lies in linking. Apart from the above-mentioned links leading to related Ottoman entries and to other languages within *Wikisłownik* itself, there are also so-called “interwiki links”, i.e. links leading to other Wiktionaries, which gives one the possibility of looking up the same entry in an Ottoman-English dictionary, or an Ottoman-French one, or Ottoman-German, Ottoman-Russian, Ottoman-Japanese, or Ottoman-to-whatever-there-is. If need be, a link to Wikipedia or, say, Wikispecies can be placed in an Ottoman entry too.

∴

The above description is based on the rules for all Ottoman entries in *Wikisłownik* suggested by the present writer and accepted (after virtually no discussion) in February 2016. As everything in Wikimedia projects, they can be modified or specified in a more detailed way in the future by a consensus of the community of *Wikisłownik*. But it is earnestly hoped that the undertaking of compiling an Ottoman-Polish dictionary will be continued.

## Bibliography

- Adamović M. 1994. *Kelile ü Dimne: Türkische Handschrift T 189 der Forschungsbibliothek Göttingen*. Hildesheim.
- Altın U.B. et al. (eds.). 1998. *Redhouse Türkçe-İngilizce sözlük*. [= *Redhouse Turkish-English dictionary*]. İstanbul.

- Antonowicz-Bauer L., Dubiński A. 1983. *Słownik turecko-polski, polsko-turecki*. Warszawa.
- Barbier de Meynard A.Ch. 1881–1886. *Dictionnaire turc-français*. Paris. [gallica.bnf.fr].
- Buğday K. 1999. *Osmanisch: Einführung in die Grundlagen der Literatursprache*. Wiesbaden.
- Chmielowska D., Kılıç-Eryılmaz A. 2003. *Słownik kieszonkowy polsko-turecki i turecko-polski*. Warszawa.
- Ciopiński 2005 = Yunus Emre. 2005. *Księga dobrych rad*. [= *Risâletü'n-nushiyye*; transl. by J. Ciopiński]. Warszawa.
- Deny J. 1921. *Grammaire de la langue turque (dialecte osmanli)*. Paris.
- Gaspirali = *Osmanlı Türkçesi sözlüğü*. [www.gaspirali.com/osmanli; retrieved: 16 April 2016].
- Jehliitschka H. 1895. *Türkische Konversations-Grammatik*. Heidelberg. [archive.org].
- Kanar M. n.d. *Osmanlı Türkçesi sözlüğü*. [www.umich.edu/~turkish/links/ottturkishdict.pdf; retrieved: 16 April 2016].
- Katpatuka = *Dictionary for Ottoman Turkish. Osmanlıca-Türkçe sözlük*. [katpatuka.org/osmanlica.php; retrieved: 16 April 2016].
- Kissling H.J. 1960. *Osmanisch-türkische Grammatik*. Wiesbaden.
- Kozłowska M. 2006. *Słownik turecko-polski*. [= *Türkçe-Lehçe sözlük*]. Warszawa.
- Meninski F. 1680. *Thesaurus linguarum orientalium Turcicæ, Arabicæ, Persicæ*. Viennæ. [www.digitale-sammlungen.de].
- Németh J. 1917. *Türkische Grammatik*. Berlin.
- Pamukkale = Pamukkale Üniversitesi Çağdaş Türk Lehçeleri ve Edebiyatları Bölümü (ed.). *Osmanlıca sözlük*. [ctle.pau.edu.tr/osmtr; retrieved: 16 April 2016].
- Podolak B., Nykiel P. 2008. *Kieszonkowy słownik turecko-polski, polsko-turecki*. Kraków.
- Redhouse J.W. 1856–1857. *An English and Turkish dictionary, in two parts, English and Turkish, and Turkish and English*. London. [www.hathitrust.org].
- Timurtaş F.K. 1979. *Osmanlı Türkçesi grameri: Eski yazı ve imlâ, Arapça, Farsça, Eski Anadolu Türkçesi*. İstanbul.
- TTS = Türk Dil Kurumu (ed.). 1963–1977. *XIII. yüzyıldan beri Türkiye Türkçesiyle yazılmış kitaplardan toplanan tanıklarıyla tarama sözlüğü*. Ankara. [tdk.gov.tr].
- Wikisłownik. [pl.wiktionary.org/wiki/Kategoria:Język\_osmański; retrieved: 16 April 2016].
- Zając G. 2014. «*Özenek poety*» İbrahim Şinasiego i narodziny teatru tureckiego. Kraków.
- Zenker J.Th. 1866–1876. *Türkisch-arabisch-persisches Handwörterbuch*. [= *Dictionnaire turc-arabe-persan*]. Leipzig. [archive.org].





# كيرمك

Z Wikisłownika – wolnego, wielojęzycznego słownika

## كيرمك (język osmański)

### wymowa:

(1.1–2) girmek

(2.1) geyürmek<sup>[1]</sup> lub giyürmek<sup>[2]</sup>

### znaczenia:

#### czasownik nieprzechodni

(1.1) wchodzić, wjeżdżać, wpływać, wlatywać, wstępować, wnikać, wkraczać, wpadać, wdziarać się, włazić<sup>[3][4]</sup>

(1.2) *przen.* wdawać się / zagłębiać się / wpadać / popadać (w coś), przystępować (do czegoś), włączać się (w coś), uczestniczyć (w czymś), zaczynać, rozpoczynać, podejmować (coś), podejmować się (czegoś)<sup>[3][4]</sup>

#### czasownik przechodni

(2.1) ubierać / odziewać / przyodziewać (kogoś), wkładać / zakładać (komuś) ubranie, kazać (komuś) włożyć / wdziać ubranie<sup>[1][2]</sup>

### odmiana:

(1.1–2) *aoryst*: گیر (gírer)<sup>[4]</sup> lub girür<sup>[5][6]</sup>

(2.1) *aoryst*: گeyür (geyürür lub giyürür)<sup>[2]</sup>

### przykłady:

(1.1) (bir gece evlerine oğrı girür / ev içinde ne varise derşür) → Pewnej nocy do ich domu **wchodzi** złodziej i cokolwiek w domu jest, to zbiera<sup>[7]</sup>.

(1.1) (şimdi benim kumrıcığım kafesine girecek) → Teraz moja gołąbeczka **wejdzie** do swojej klatki<sup>[8]</sup>.

(2.1) (eğnine hil'at geyürdi) → Na plecy **założył** mu zaszczytną szatę<sup>[2]</sup>.

### składnia:

(1.1) C. + كيرمك → wchodzić w + B. (coś) / do + D. (czegoś)

(1.2) C. + كيرمك → wdawać się w + B. (coś)

(2.1) B. + C. + كيرمك → kazać + C. (komuś) włożyć + B. (coś), odziewać + B. (kogoś) w + B. (coś)

**kolokacje:**

- (1.1) ایچرو کیرمک (içerü girmek) = ایچروییه کیرمک (içerüye girmek) → wchodzić do środka / w głąb<sup>[3][4]</sup>
- (1.1) آرایه کیرمک (araya girmek) = اورتیه کیرمک (ortaya girmek) → wchodzić (po)między; *przen.* pośredniczyć<sup>[3][4]</sup>
- (1.1) گمیه کیرمک (gemiye girmek) → wchodzić na pokład statku, wsiadać na statek<sup>[3]</sup>
- (1.1) صولاره کیرمک (sulara girmek) → wchodzić do wody; *t.* brać kąpiel<sup>[4]</sup>
- (1.1) پوصویه کیرمک (pusuya girmek) → wpadać w zasadzkę<sup>[3][4]</sup>
- (1.2) گناه کیرمک (günâha girmek) → popadać w grzech, wpadać w sidła grzechu, popełniać grzech, dopuszczać się grzechu<sup>[3][4]</sup>
- (1.2) رقصه کیرمک (raksa girmek) → ruszać w tan, puszczać się w taniec, zaczynać tańczyć<sup>[4]</sup>
- (1.2) یوله کیرمک (yola girmek) → (wy)ruszać w drogę, rozpoczynać podróż<sup>[3][4]</sup>

**synonimy:**

- (1.1) داخل اولق • دخول ایتمک
- (1.2) داخل اولق
- (2.1) کیدرمک

**antonimy:**

- (1.1) چیقمق / چیقماق

**wyrazy pokrewne:**

- (1.1–2) *rzecz.* گیریش • گیریشی
- (1.1–2) *czas.* کیرشدرمک • کیریشمک • کیرگورمک • کیردرمک
- (2.1) *rzecz.* کیش • کیسی • کیم
- (2.1) *czas.* کیمک • کیلمک • کیدرمک • کینمک • گیندرمک
- (2.1) *przym.* گیملو

**związki frazeologiczne:**

- (1.1) اله کیرمک (ele girmek) = دسته کیرمک (destine girmek) → wpadać w ręce (czyjeś)<sup>[4]</sup>
- (1.1) صورته کیرمک (... sûretine girmek) → przyjmować postać / przybierać wygląd (czegoś), zmieniać się / przeobrażać się / przechodzić (w coś)<sup>[3][4]</sup>

**etymologia:**

- (1.1–2) *praturk.* \*kîr- → wchodzić<sup>[9]</sup>; *por. azer.* girmək, *turkm.* girmek (girmek), *tatar.* кеперә (кепы), *kaz.* kipy, *uzb.* kirmoq, *tuw.* кирер, *jak.* киир, *czuw.* кѣр; *źródłosłów dla tur.* girmek
- (2.1) *forma sprawcza od osm.* گیمک (geymek) → wkładać, wdziewać

**uwagi:**


- (2.1) inna pisownia: گیورمک

## źródła:

1. ⚙️ Hasło كيرمک w: Franciscus à Mesgnien Meninski, *Thesaurus linguarum orientalium Turcicae, Arabicae, Persicae* ([http://reader.digitale-sammlungen.de/de/fs1/object/display/bsb10635930\\_00005.htm](http://reader.digitale-sammlungen.de/de/fs1/object/display/bsb10635930_00005.htm)), t. II, s. 4114–4115 (wg kolumn), Wiedeń, nakładem autora, 1680–1687.
2. ⚙️ Hasło giyürmek w: XIII. yüzyıldan beri Türkiye Türkçesiyle yazılmış kitaplardan toplanan tanıklarıyla tarama sözlüğü ([http://tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com\\_tarama](http://tdk.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_tarama)), Ankara, Türk Dil Kurumu, 1963–1977.
3. ⚙️ Hasło كيرمک w: Franciscus à Mesgnien Meninski, *Thesaurus linguarum orientalium Turcicae, Arabicae, Persicae* ([http://reader.digitale-sammlungen.de/de/fs1/object/display/bsb10635930\\_00005.htm](http://reader.digitale-sammlungen.de/de/fs1/object/display/bsb10635930_00005.htm)), t. II, s. 4114 (wg kolumn), Wiedeń, nakładem autora, 1680–1687.
4. ⚙️ Hasło كيرمک w: Julius Theodor Zenker, *Türkisch-arabisch-persisches Handwörterbuch. Dictionnaire turc-arabe-persan* ([http://archive.org/details/bub\\_gb\\_lw1FAAAAYAAJ](http://archive.org/details/bub_gb_lw1FAAAAYAAJ)), t. II, s. 784, Lipsk, Verlag von Wilhelm Engelmann, 1866–1876.
5. Dwukrotny zapis oryginalny: گِرُور (girür) w: Milan Adamović, *Kelile ü Dimne. Türkische Handschrift T 189 der Forschungsbibliothek Gotha*, s. 210 (wers 2951) i 222 (wers 3140), Hildesheim, Zurych, Nowy Jork, Georg Olms Verlag, 1994, ISBN 3–487–09909–8.
6. Yunus Emre, *Księga dobrych rad. Risâletü'n-nushiyye*, przeł. i oprac. Jan Ciopiński, s. 118 (wers 448), Warszawa, Wydawnictwo Akademickie Dialog, 2005, ISBN 83–89899–12–4.
7. Milan Adamović, *Kelile ü Dimne. Türkische Handschrift T 189 der Forschungsbibliothek Gotha*, s. 210 (wers 2951), Hildesheim, Zurych, Nowy Jork, Georg Olms Verlag, 1994, ISBN 3–487–09909–8.
8. İbrahim Şinasi, *Şair Evlenmesi / شاعر اولنمسی* w: Grażyna Zajac, «Ożenek poety» İbrahima Şinasiego i rodziny teatru tureckiego, s. 66–67, Kraków, Księgarnia Akademicka, 2014, ISBN 978–83–7638–518–1.
9. ⚙️ Hasło zu-p- w: *Этимологический словарь тюркских языков* (<http://altaica.ru/LIBRARY/ESTJA/estja3.pdf>), red. Эрванд Владимирович Севортян i in., t. III, s. 47, Moskwa, Hayka i in., 1974–.

Źródło: „<https://pl.wiktionary.org/w/index.php?title=كيرمک&oldid=5039162>”

Kategoria: osmański (indeks) (ukryte kategorie)

- 
- Tę stronę ostatnio zmodyfikowano o 13:31, 8 maj 2016.  Statystyki oglądalności strony
  - Tekst udostępniany na licencji Creative Commons: uznanie autorstwa, na tych samych warunkach, z możliwością obowiązywania dodatkowych ograniczeń. Zobacz szczegółowe informacje o warunkach korzystania.

# ياغمورلق

Z Wikisłownika – wolnego, wielojęzycznego słownika

## ياغمورلق (język osmański)

**wymowa:**

yağmurluk

**znaczenia:**

**rzeczownik**

(1.1) płaszcz przeciwdeszczowy /  
od deszczu / nieprzemakalny,  
deszczowiec, opończa<sup>[1][2]</sup>

**kolokacje:**

(1.1) ياغمورلق گيمك (yağmurluk  
geymek / giymek) → założyć  
płaszcz, przywdziać opończę

**synonimy:**

(1.1) ياپونجه / يپونجه • عبا • قهوت /  
قهوت • قهوت / قاپوت

**hiperonimy:**

(1.1) اثواب • البسه • روبيا / روبه

**meronimy:**

(1.1) باشلق

**wyrazy pokrewne:**

*rzecz.* ياغمور / يغمور

*czas.* ياغمق / يغمق

**etymologia:**

od *osm.* ياغمور / *osm.* يغمور (yağmur) → deszcz; *źródłosłów dla tur.* yağmurluk →  
płaszcz przeciwdeszczowy, daszek chroniący przed deszczem  
*źródłosłów dla pol.* jarmulka<sup>[3]</sup>, *skąd jid.* יאַרמלקע (jarmлке), *ang.* yarmulke, *niem.*  
Jarmulke, *ukr.* ярмулка, *białor.* ярмолка, *ros.* ермолка

**uwagi:**


inna pisownia: يغمورلق

**źródła:**




(1.1) ياغمورلق

1. ٭ Hasło ياغمورلق w: Franciscus à Mesgnien Meninski, *Thesaurus linguarum orientalium Turcicae, Arabicae, Persicae* ([http://reader.digitale-sammlungen.de/de/fs1/object/display/bsb10635931\\_00007.ht](http://reader.digitale-sammlungen.de/de/fs1/object/display/bsb10635931_00007.ht))

- ml), t. III, s. 5582 (wg kolumn), Wiedeń, nakładem autora, 1680–1687.
2.  Hasło يا غمور w: Julius Theodor Zenker, *Türkisch-arabisch-persisches Handwörterbuch. Dictionnaire turc-arabe-persan* ([http://archive.org/details/bub\\_gb\\_lw1FAAAAYAAJ](http://archive.org/details/bub_gb_lw1FAAAAYAAJ)), t. II, s. 952, Lipsk, Verlag von Wilhelm Engelmann, 1866–1876.
  3. Hasło *jarmulka* w: Stanisław Stachowski, *Słownik historyczno-etymologiczny turczyzmów w języku polskim*, s. 251, Kraków, Księgarnia Akademicka, 2014, ISBN 978–83–7638–407–8.

Źródło: „<https://pl.wiktionary.org/w/index.php?title=ياغمور&oldid=5047897>”

Kategoria: osmański (indeks) (ukryte kategorie)

- 
- Tę stronę ostatnio zmodyfikowano o 18:10, 19 maj 2016.  Statystyki oglądalności strony
  - Tekst udostępniany na licencji Creative Commons: uznanie autorstwa, na tych samych warunkach, z możliwością obowiązywania dodatkowych ograniczeń. Zobacz szczegółowe informacje o warunkach korzystania.